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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

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JULY 1946

A ROMAN HOLIDAY
Gilbert Kahn

YOUTH WINS OUT
R. W. Babcock

CASEWORK OUTPOST
J. Benjamin Beyrer

PUBLISHED BY
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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

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Economy and vacation schedules aren't the only reasons for the "thin bulk" of our two summer issues of *Survey Midmonthly*. "Give your readers a break" advises our favorite public relations adviser, "they're probably just as tired out from reading your stuff as you are from writing it."

WAR-BORN

The editors of *Survey Midmonthly* are not to be counted among those who hold that the best thing to do about the war is to forget it. We expect our pages to be full of its lessons for social work for a long time to come. As practical testimony, this month's trilogy of articles are all war born. The refreshing picture of the vitality of our youthful veterans by Professor Babcock (see page 185); the evidence of the adaptability of generic casework to the realities of life in a fighting army by J. Benjamin Beyrer (see page 186); the almost casual but extraordinarily successful use of the interview technique by Gilbert Kahn, show the "learnings" to be absorbed from the war's dynamic experiences. Also, it seemed to us, they make good summer reading.

ON SOCIAL WORKERS' MINDS

Seems as if there ought to be some significance in the record of book sales at Survey Associates' booths at state and national conferences. Grass roots attenders at state conferences went in a big way for "How to Make a Speech and Enjoy It," by Helen Partridge, one of the National Publicity Council's How to Do It Series (price 75 cents). Also for Wayne McMillen's "Community Organization for Social Welfare" (University of Chicago Press, $4.75). National Conference best sellers, on the other hand, held to the high note of emotional problems and psychiatric concepts.

Among the leaders were: "Psychiatry for Social Workers," by Lawson G. Lowrey, M. D. (Columbia University Press, $3.50); "Psychology of Women," by Helene Deutsch, M.D. (2 volumes, Grune & Stratton, $9.50); "A Guide on Alcoholism for Social Workers," by Robert V. Seliger, M. D. (Alcoholism Publications, Baltimore, $2); "Peace of Mind," by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster, $2.50).

GIFT BUSINESS

The business of shipping food and clothing parcels on order to Europe has become big business in New York. An estimated 125 private companies have been established for the purpose in the past eight months.

RED CROSS CONFERENCE

Upwards of 5,000 delegates assembled at Philadelphia last month for the American Red Cross' first postwar national convention. Basil O'Connor, national chairman, reported that as of May 31, 5,300 Red Cross workers were still serving in 780 camps, hospitals, and clubs overseas. Rehabilitation responsibilities will make impossible the return to peacetime budgets for an indefinite period.

CITIES PLAN

Opprobrium seems to have departed from the term "planning"—at the local level at least. American cities are spending 50 percent more for municipal planning this year, according to the International City Managers Association. Among those of over 25,000 population, 72 percent now have official planning agencies, and 13 percent unofficial bodies. In the 10,000 to 25,000 population bracket, 45 percent have official agencies, 25 percent unofficial.

PLENTY TO DO

Testimony to the spread and importance of welfare, health, and recreation services, even in a year of full employment, is found in figures released by the Registration of Social Statistics Project of Community Chests & Councils, Inc. In 1944, urban cities reporting to the project spent an average of $27 per capita of the population for all public and private services. This was 5.5 percent higher than in 1942 for the same cities. Forty-two percent of the total expenditures went for health services, 41 percent for public assistance and family welfare, 6 percent for child care, and 7 percent for leisure time activities. Central planning, financing, and coordination accounted for only one percent.

CON AND PRO

Opponents of the idea of mergers in general and consolidation of health agencies in particular, should find great comfort in an article in the June 15 issue of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Characterizing the Gunn-Platt survey as "constructive and useful in some respects" but in general as "baying at a dead tree," he says "that two

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kinds of people want the consolidation of voluntary health agencies. The first group is composed of that portion of the social workers, statisticians, and community organizers who are communistically inclined. . . . The other group is made up of business executives . . . who like the community chest idea because it means fewer requests for appropriations. . . . Actually, these two groups have the same collectivist ideology and the same desire for organized monopoly."

Equally will those who like the idea of consolidation find comfort in a series of syndicated feature articles written by Selig Greenberg of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin,* "Do We Need a Single Voluntary Nationwide Health Fund?" and now reprinted for general distribution. Amongst other things, he notes that "proponents of the pooling of the present competitive fund-raising drives for voluntary health work . . . so that every dollar donated . . . to fight disease may be used more effectively . . . do not underestimate the obstacles standing in the way of achievement of such a goal."

BUYERS STRIKE?

Something akin to a buyers strike seemed to get under way at the Rhode Island State Conference of Social Work last month. Members were conspicuously absent from the $2.50 conference dinner. Couldn't have been the fault of the program, which was excellent. And a $1.50 luncheon was a sell-out.

BEAUTIFUL

Our optimism about a better world recently was jet propelled to stratospheric heights by the not altogether confidential notification that Bess Myerson (Miss America of 1945-46 to you!) is touring the country in the interest of better relations among all people. Her theme—"You Can't Hate and Be Beautiful."

UNEASY PUBLIC

Straws in the wind suggest that the public may be getting uneasy about the flood of campaigns that seem mounting in the wake of the liquidation of the National War Fund. Evidence No. 1: Many communities are reviving or reorganizing their charity endorsement committees and trying to put teeth in them. Evidence No. 2: *Liberty Magazine,* in its July 13 number, is running an article on "How to Give Money Away," with liberal quotations from the standards of the National Information Bureau. Also, "Pause for Inquiry" in *Business Week* of June 6 discusses giving from the standpoint of corporations.

AGAINST DELINQUENCY

Arousement against delinquency will be set off in September by a national conference, now being planned by the Department of Justice as part of the well publicized program of Attorney General Thomas C. Clark. . . . FBI figures for 1945 showed a 12.2 percent increase in crime with seventeen years the predominate age group among males arrested and twenty-two years among females.

UNFOUNDED FEARS

Of 1,113 New York State parolees so far discharged from the armed services, 92 percent were holders of honorable discharges. Seven percent received other than honorable discharges, and only one percent dishonorable discharges. "Apparently parolees can and did adjust to military life," says Commissioner Frederick A. Moran, "fears to the contrary notwithstanding."

TWIN MENACES

Those twin menaces to the world — famine and the atom bomb — are discussed in July *Survey Graphic* by Herbert H. Lehman's "Life Saving Food" and James T. Shotwell's "Blueprint for an Atomic Charter." Other articles include the first of two on the British mining industry by Josephine Roche, "Boys of the British Coal Pits," and an appreciative biographical sketch of Frederic A. Delano by David Cushman Coyle. Beulah Amidon discusses the present teacher shortage.

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Youth Wins Out

A glimpse of the veteran as he digs into his education again, from the notebook of a university professor, R. W. BABCOCK.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS ARE coming back to school after their years of war service. This semester 31 percent of Wayne University's students are veterans—over six thousand men and about one hundred and fifty women.

Most of us who stayed home have been apprehensive about what these youngsters would be like when they came back. We have been prepared for problems, maladjustments, misfits, among these citizens of ours who fought through hell and bore burdens of war far beyond their years and experience. Those of us who were to help these boys and girls pick up with their education where they left off wondered whether they might be slowed up, burned out, old before their time.

Now after several months, during which I have had a chance to watch these students come back into college life—have worked with them, talked with them, faced them in classes and across my desk—I believe that they are quite remarkable indeed. They are keen, well poised, and intelligent. Most of all, they are modest. Their youth and vitality hold no brashness. Those who have had trouble adjusting are the very rare exceptions.

Ex-Prisoner

One boy who spent two years in Stalag Luft III has been writing up that ghastly, sub-zero forced march the Germans made the boys take when the Russians got too close. When he read the first part of it to the class, stunned amazement swept over the group. It was an unbelievably bitter experience. Yet, here he was, after all—shy, quiet, unassuming—a law student, working daily to take care of a wife and child and taking thirteen hours of evening school work to get his legal degree. He shows not the slightest sign of bitterness or emotional chaos. He seems completely readjusted to normal American life after an experience that would have crushed the soul of a youngster not trained to an individual battle for life.

The other day he came to see me at the close of another class, and somebody hailed him from the back of the room. For a moment he looked nonplussed—the first time I had seen him that way. Then he came to: it was another "marcher" out of Stalag Luft III! Unnoticed, I watched the reunion of these "fraternity brothers" of that awful trek. Neither of them seemed the worse for the experience. Somehow they had managed to think of it as a part of their lives and to go on from there.

A twenty-six-year-old fighter pilot returned last semester, bringing his wife and child. His indifference to the "children" around him in the sophomore class was a bit amusing, but he carried on with perfect aplomb and swung through the course to an easy "A." His maturity was obvious, the result of many vital missions over Germany, and there is no doubt that college will mean much more to him now.

Among my students at the moment is an artillery officer from the Gothic Line in Italy. A grinning, fine-spirited Italian, who has started graduate work, he dropped into my office the other day for a bit of help. Business concluded, the conversation turned to German 88's. It was a marvel just to listen, for he is an expert on the subject. Yet, he is starting from scratch again in a difficult field and thoroughly enjoying it.

Another artillery officer from the Philippines dropped in one day with his new wife. The loss of his first wife, when they were both youngsters, had been a great personal tragedy, and he had been through some pretty rugged fighting on the Islands. But the war had nerved him to a new life, and though still shy and modest, he was ready for it. No worry about him any longer.

Budding Author

An infantry officer who had been wounded in Africa seemed disturbed when he first came to my class. His first writing was a dream fantasy about which I was firmly discouraging. Then he turned up with a little piece about one of his bazooka teams. The main characters were two boys who were so mad at each other that, while they fought as a team, they would not speak to each other off the field of battle. The writer was the officer who had to try to wipe out that estrangement somehow. The class enjoyed that piece so much that the young author became quite proud of himself. Since then he has married, and recently sold an article on the soldier's adjustment to civilian life, to a good magazine.

Another senior student, a slap-happy fighter pilot, began the semester by writing wild stuff and guffawing at every possible opportunity. But he required nothing more complicated than to discover the prettiest girl in the class, to help him quiet down!

Women of the War

Few women have come back to us from the service, in proportion to the number of men, but so far they, too, seem to settle into college life without adjustment problems, and with plenty of vitality.

An ex-Spar came bounding into my office one day and gaily announced her coming marriage. Her war experience had set her up for life. A very plump Wac appeared in a class and sent the students into hysterics with tales about her basic training. A Wave officer who was provoked because she had had to remain in Washington throughout the war nevertheless had plenty of interesting stories to tell. Another Wave, a special sort of photographer in the service, seems to have spent much of her time playing tennis and jotting down ideas for plots for stories to be written the moment she came out. So the experience seems to have been a very constructive one for her.

One Wac has remained something of a puzzle. She has found it hard to write anything for the class, because, she said, she had seen so much raw stuff she just did not dare put it down on paper. After her first piece, it was plain that something had got twisted in her mind. She was genial and pleasant enough on the surface, but underneath something *had* happened. It will take time and help to work out

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these problems which bother her.

The women who suffered most from the war are probably the wives whose men left them here in the agony of too much imagination. But I have seen many of these wives in classes during the last few years and they have been amazingly calm and well poised. Only one amused herself a bit with other men; the others stuck it out with perfect fidelity. The three who lost their husbands in action seemed to me the calmest of all. Their marvelous adjustment to a sudden and awful loss is a revelation of the resiliency of our young women. They seem to accept the fact that the best thing they can do for themselves is to think of the life ahead of them and determine to live it out well.

With both boys and girls, it is the retention of their *youth* that is startling. One sees it in the bantering and laughter of the boys who have lost their legs, as they are carried on the train at Battle Creek. And one sees it here on the campus where both boys and girls are coming back from frightening, tedious, or very responsible jobs, and fitting into college life smoothly. The only difference is that, for the most part, they have matured and are able to get much more out of college than they ever would have before.

A Youthful Spirit

Yet, it is probably a mistake to think of this capacity as a triumph of Americanism. It is a buoyant adjustability of youth which is far more vital than we of this older generation enjoyed. And it is not confined to our own boys and girls. I found the same quality in the young RAF pilot I met in the Detroit railroad station recently. After sixty missions over Germany, he was on furlough, and had been in the United States two days. Fortunately I knew something of the section of English country where he had been brought up, and we found we even had a mutual acquaintance. His graciousness impressed me; but again, it was his irrepressible enthusiasm for living, and the lack of any sign of strain from those sixty missions which amazed me.

So let us not say our young American boys and girls are the only ones who have the youthful "what-it-takes" to come back to college from war and dig in. Maybe a young Russian or two could show us the same thing?

Casework Outpost

From his experience as assistant Red Cross field director, J. BENJAMIN BEYRER describes a wartime casework job.

ONE DAY in Italy, while I was serving with a unit of the 15th Air Force, a lieutenant whom I will call Miller came into my office. He had a letter from his parents which he let me read. It told him that his wife had been placed in a private mental sanitarium and that their only child was suffering from a hydrocephalic condition. It was his first news of his wife's illness.

I sent a cable immediately through Red Cross channels asking for an exact diagnosis and prognosis on both the wife and baby, for military officials required us to confirm all requests for action in relation to home problems. An answer to the cable could not be expected for from eight to twelve days, but I advised the lieutenant immediately to make an application to his squadron commander for an emergency furlough, so that no time would be lost.

A week later, we received the cable giving Mrs. Miller's psychosis as paranoia with unfavorable prognosis, and confirming the child's hydrocephalic condition with life expectancy of three months. In the interim, the flight surgeon had temporarily relieved the lieutenant from his flying status as co-pilot because his anxiety made combat impossible. We had had several talks about his problem, and he had finally decided to ask for an extended period of time at home in the States. The cost of caring for his wife in the private sanitarium was more than his family could meet, and other arrangements would have to be made both for her and the child.

I gave the lieutenant a copy of the cable which confirmed information about the seriousness of the condition of both his wife and child to use in pressing his request for furlough. The next day the group adjutant called to tell me that the lieutenant had already left for the States by air with high priority. He was being returned for permanent duty in the United States and had been promoted to first lieutenant to compensate for his loss of flying pay.

Casework service to the men of the unit was my major job. Nearly always, the problem involved sudden shock, as it did with Lieutenant Miller. Seldom did we have to deal with situations that had been developing over a period of time, as we do in civilian casework practice. A serviceman wanted help because a letter or cable had just come in telling him of the death of his wife, mother or father, or of some other sudden tragedy. He was anxious, distraught, helpless. He wanted help, then, not tomorrow. We had to be willing to see excited or saddened callers at our quarters at any time of night as well as day, and do what we could to help ease their minds.

While I was with the unit, we averaged about thirty new cases a month which involved such matters as deaths, domestic troubles, allotment problems, dependency, discharges, emergency furloughs, and so on. These came from a total of about 3,200 men, for, in addition to the bomb group, we serviced a field hospital, quartermaster company, air base security company, and an air service squadron.

If there was a real emergency, action by the military authorities was usually necessary. Sometimes their policy was difficult to understand. For example, the death of an in-law was considered routine cause for an emergency furlough to the States for an officer. However, in similar situations the serviceman's requests for furloughs were usually denied even though buttressed by statements from his home town doctor or lawyer. During the period when dependency discharge investigations were made by selective service, one well documented application from a private first class who was forty-four years old and whose military duties were menial and easily replaced was disapproved. His wife and two

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children needed constant medical care which could not be met from his meager allotment, nor apparently from community resources.

In addition to these more serious problems, a good deal of our time went into making loans and grants and looking after their repayment. Originally the Red Cross was permitted to make temporary loans, but this was later changed to one of no loans or grants except under very unusual conditions. Military authorities insisted that there was no reason why an overseas serviceman would need a loan. Theoretically, this was all right. But if the military failed, as it often did, to get a man his pay for three months or so, he could hardly be blamed for wanting to borrow our money.

New crews would arrive from the States without personal necessities. They had been told to "travel light"; and "everything is available overseas." Often they had not been paid for three months, and it would be two weeks before they could be paid. Squadron officers would verify this. The men would want money for post-exchange supplies—stationery, tobacco, soap—although these could be furnished them from the supplies in our own office.

Again men would find themselves suddenly ordered to go to a rest camp after being told earlier in the month there was no such possibility. Under these circumstances, many would have sent nearly all their money home. If they could not borrow from friends—and it is to be remembered that combat flying personnel were not considered good risks—they came to the Red Cross for help.

So we continued to make loans despite the regulations. Each individual to whom we made a loan signed a paper. We held this in our office until his next pay day, so that the papers did not have to be forwarded to the regional office. Repayments were always made on these loans, and the number of repayments made voluntarily by personnel who had contracted loans at air bases in the States was surprising.

Varied Services

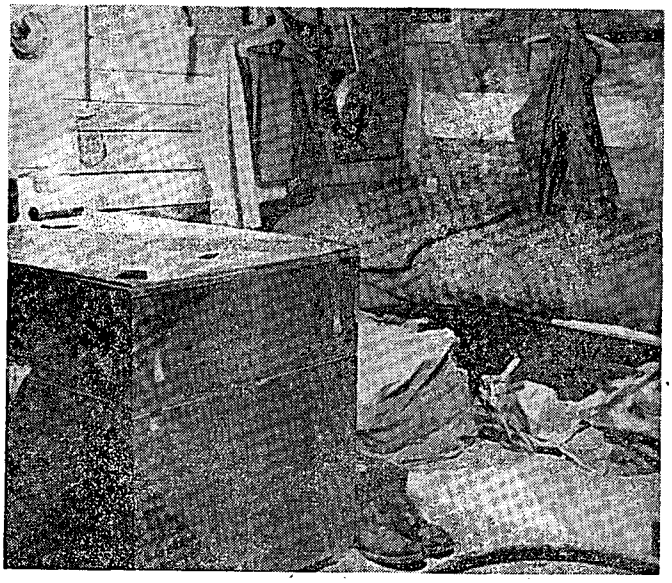
Although our supplies were requisitioned chiefly for the patients of the field hospital, they covered a wide range, and as I have just indicated, served a very useful emergency purpose for the men in all our units. They included soap, combs, stationery, phonograph needles, towels, checker boards and checkers, and many other items. We also supplied furniture, procured from a local "factory," for each enlisted men's club or dayroom. All our supplies went to enlisted men's rather than officers' clubs, as the recreational opportunities for officers were much greater.

A very special group were the men who had been forced down on combat flights and were finally able to reach friendly territory. In the interim their parents or wives had been notified that they were missing in action. Naturally, therefore, the first concern of these men was to spare their near and dear ones any further worry and anguish. For a time we were able to transmit this information by cable, but War Department regulations ended this practice. Transmission of information through military channels was extremely slow, and it was very trying to have to tell these men that the Red Cross could not help them get word home about their safety.

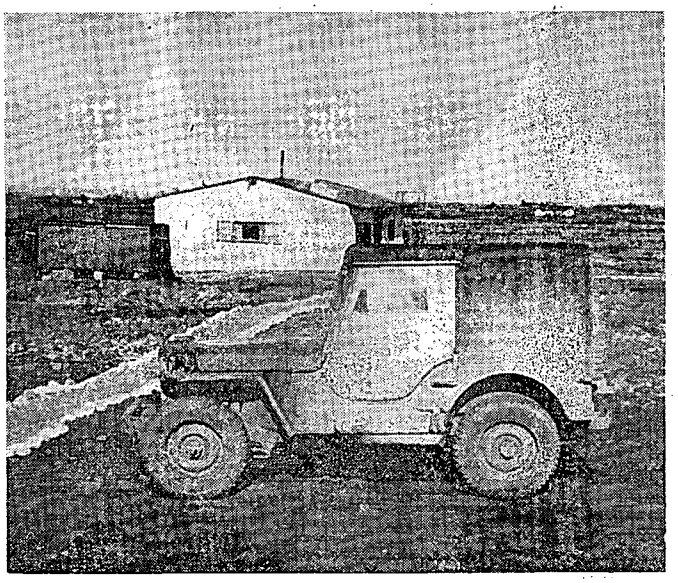
Communications, indeed, was a perennial problem in connection with all our personal service. Generally speaking, the information sent to us by local chapters in the United States, regardless of their size, was detailed and accurate. However, some chapters apparently did not realize the slowness of ordinary mail, and their letters would be six weeks in transit. Unfortunately, also, some chapters were reluctant to send birth messages by cable. The expectant father overseas is more nervous than even the ordinary father in such circumstances, and he is most anxious to know the facts of the birth as soon as possible.

On the mechanical side, however, the military made available to us all their means of communications. These included radio, teletype, letter, telephone, and cable service through Red Cross theatre headquarters. At one time we were required to send all Red Cross mail to the base censor, and this caused great delay. During this period the Red Cross worker at a general hospital at Bari wrote asking us to send certain necessities to a man from our bomb group who was a patient there. The letter took twenty-two days to travel its sixty miles. However, this censorship requirement was of short-duration.

Ability to cooperate with other parts of the unit was no less important to us than to a civilian casework agency in any community. This was true not



The author's wartime living quarters



"Winterized" jeep used by Red Cross

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only of our casework or personal service but also the many extra-curricular duties that automatically fell to our lot.

For example, we received constant help from the chaplains. Two were assigned to the bomb group, and they also served the other units previously mentioned. On trips to these units we pooled transportation. They were always helpful in answering the Red Cross telephone and taking messages when the office was closed.

We also cooperated with special service on many projects. We paid the rent of a fishing boat at Barletta, and special service operated the trips for the men. We provided the funds for the printing of Christmas V-mail greetings. Our office obtained records to be played over the special service public address system. A small frame building that was used as a dispensing point by the clubmobile unit was also used by special service at night as a classroom. In return they provided bomb crate stools, electricity, stove, windows, and a padlock. When groups were having parties, it was sometimes possible to get pastries and ice cream for them through the Red Cross bakery in Bari.

Military cooperation varied with military interest in the project. Officials tried to help procure ice for us when we attempted to operate an ice cream plant. We had help from the military in establishing a photographic center or club until S-2 (intelligence) opposed it because of censorship reasons. Each day one or more copies of the daily teletype news bulletin were supplied to Red Cross by Communications, and these were sent to the field hospital for the benefit of the patients. S-2 also provided bomb strike pictures which we sent to the hospital patients so that they could follow the results of the group's combat missions.

One vital area of cooperation with the military was in respect to transportation. Our regional office gave us only one jeep which we had to share with the field director at the adjoining bomb group. This meant that half the time there was no transportation. Military transportation in our bomb group was not too good either, and was needed for military work most of the time. However, when called upon, the group always did its best although not always at the exact time it was needed.

Perhaps, also, I should mention one kind of cooperation that we were unable to give. One of our most frequent requests was for girls for a party and dance. Servicemen would send committees to press us to supply girls, American or Italian, for a contemplated party. We just were unable to help. In one instance, when the committee was referred to the four nurses of the nearby hospital, the arrangements were made. The nurses said they would come, but on the appointed night the men for a variety of confusing reasons failed to call for them. Four angry nurses made the telephone wires hot to the Red Cross office.

While we did many things that were not casework in a technical sense, yet casework was the keystone of the job. We had to make fine distinctions between information which should be passed on to the military and personal knowledge which should remain with the Red Cross. We had to make as sure as we could that a man's personal affairs would not be discussed among all the personnel of a squadron orderly room. Above all we had to try to serve each man in whose family there were problems of death, illness, financial need, infidelity, so that he would return to his military duties with his anxiety greatly lessened or entirely removed.

Roman Holiday

GILBERT KAHN tells how, in a strange wartime setting, a caseworker and an artilleryman talked out an urgent problem.

A FEW WEEKS after Rome fell, I received a three-day pass to go there. I was stationed in Bari, at the moment with a quartermaster outfit. I mention this because I wore the patch of the Services of Supply—usually connoting a rear echelon soldier, and hence the butt of many combat men. I mention this more pointedly so that the tangled feelings behind the discussion I had with a soldier the first day I hit Rome may better be understood.

We met at the huge Red Cross Club. Rome was jammed with soldiers of many nations, of every conceivable branch and service. While I had the inevitable coffee and doughnuts a soldier came up to my table. It was late afternoon and many of the men had left the garden for mess. I had decided to eat at a civilian restaurant, and was in no hurry.

By the red braid on his cap, I knew the soldier to be an artilleryman, and by the patch on his shoulder that he was of the hard-fighting, battle-worn Fifty Army. The field jacket with hood, the combat shoes, the tiredness covering his youth like an illness told me that he had probably come right off the lines. This summing-up was as spontaneous as the recognition of a subway line by distinguishing lights.

"OK to sit down here?" he asked, breaking into my survey.

"Sure," I replied in surprise, because there were many empty tables and soldiers on leave frequently want to get away from their fellows; surprise, too, because in the informality of army relationships such civilian amenities are both unusual and sporadic.

He sat down, and for a time we drank in silence. He took out cigarettes, offered me one, and lit them for us. "Nice here," he said, "it's swell."

"Sure is," I agreed. "I've always wanted to see Rome."

He grunted. "I saw it a coupla weeks ago—when we took it." He looked at my insignia. "You guys don't know how lucky you are."

"I know."

"Wish I wuz where you are."

"You can believe it or not, but I applied twice to go up, but you know the army."

"What th' hell's the matter with you—y' crazy? Don't you know when you're well off?"

"You're damned if you do, and damned if you don't. I'm rear echelon, so I'm dirt."

"Yeah, I know." He looked at his cigarette; at his long, black nails. "Me, I'm AWOL. Three days already." He lit a fresh cigarette from the old one. "I just hadda get away. It's murder up there; I couldn't take it anymore.

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I'm only nineteen; I don' want t' die."

"I don't think anyone does."

"You can talk."

"I'm not. I'm agreeing with you. You don't want to die, I don't—and neither do the others."

He looked at me sharply. I tried to keep my answering glance bland, without reproach.

"Yeah, I know what you re thinkin': I'm a coward, a quitter."

"As a matter of fact, I wasn't. What I was thinking was that, if you get caught, you can get shot for desertion. And that's a hell of a way to die, it seems to me."

"Oh, they won't get me. Besides I'm goin' back. 'Nother coupla nights with that dame I got, an' I'll go back." He sat up straight. "I ain't a coward; I've taken as much as anybody up there; an' maybe y' don' think I feel like a heel f'r walkin' out on the guys. Someone else has t' take my place—I know that; an' if I can't be replaced, th' guys have t' double up. Goddamn, I know all that too; and I'd probably be th' first to condemn another guy f'r doin' what I'm doin'."

"What was it that decided you to go AWOL then? Or won't a rear echelon man understand?"

"T' hell with that. You're in the army, ain't ya? You're overseas, ain't ya? You're not a 4-F. An' you don' look like no kid neither."

"I'm almost twice as old as you are."

"Jesus."

I laughed at this summary shelving, and added: "But that's no reason why I shouldn't be here, or be where you are. That is, if you believe as I do that we had to get into this."

He grabbed my arm. "That's it—that's just it; that's what I had to find out; that's why I went over th' hill." I said nothing, and he went on: "I don' know why I'm fightin'—I don't hate anybody. Why should I throw my life away, an' f'r who? If they wanna, th' hell with them. But I'll be damned if I go back. I'll hide out till this is over, and I'll get back to the States somehow. But at least I'll be alive an' in one piece."

"And if you found a reason for the war, and why you're here, you'd go back?"

"Sure. But there ain't any, and you can't prove it. No matter what you say."

"OK by me. I just thought you meant it when you said you came here to think and understand. It's none of my business, I'll admit, but it begins to look like you took off because . . ."

He rose violently. "Look who's talkin'. Why, you rear echelon johnny, if you hadda take one hour . . . and I've been up there without a rest for three months — ninety days, twenty-four hours a day."

I kicked out his chair and he sat down again, sprawling but unrelaxed.

The soft Roman twilight had spread over the garden like ink through a blotter; its gentleness colored even the ugly tin ration cups we drank from. The young soldier sighed. "You wouldn' believe there's a war on, wouldja?"

"That's just the point," I said mildly.

"Don' get it."

"Well, I suppose it's crazy; but moments like this one make me think that they're safe at home—able to enjoy this without fear that they might be raided tonight. And if it had to be, I'm glad we're here instead of having to fight it out back there."

"You got somethin' there, bud."

I pushed back my chair. "Well . . ."

"Goin' any place particular?"

"No. Thought I'd walk a little, and look for a place to eat."

"Mind if I come along?"

"Hell, no. Glad to have you."

We sauntered down the broad avenue, the name of which escapes me at this distance, and though we both slowed at one point to appreciate the walk of a pretty girl, he broke into his admiration: "You've lived a long time," he said, "you oughta know somethin'. Do you think we hadda get into th' war?"

"You wouldn't believe me no matter what I said."

"I'm willin' t' listen."

"OK. I think that if we'd gotten together long ago, we could've stopped Germany without having to fight. We didn't, and now we've got to do it the hard way. Speaking for myself, I wouldn't want to live in a fascist world."

"Yeah, sure. But . . ."

"But?"

He laughed, then repeated a popular soldier phrase: "You can get killed up there."

I countered with the equally popular response: "Well, what the hell; you wanna live forever?"

We walked in thinking silence, and again he broke it: "You think they'll get me on desertion if I go back?"

I shrugged. "Probably not. You can tell better than I, but from stories I've gotten there's so much movement and shifting up there, that you can say you got lost or hurt, or something. The important thing is to go back. You're part of that outfit as you're part of a family; and you'll be miserable the rest of your life if you don't go back."

"Yeah, I guess you're right; I guess I will." I noticed he was scanning the houses, and now he stopped. "This is where that dame I told you about lives. Nice kid. Her old man's all right, too. She's been tellin' me I oughta go back, too. I guess I will; I guess it'll get me after awhile. But I want another night with her—that'll make it easier."

"OK," I said, "and good luck."

It's a small world, even in the army. Some months later, on my way to France, I stopped over at a transient center—a huge camp where soldiers waiting reassignment, those returning to their units from hospitals, and miscellaneous groups or singles are held.

With nightfall I went to the outdoor movie, the way taking me past tents reserved for men returning to their outfits. Suddenly, from a tent behind me, someone called: "Hey, soldier." And following the young voice, a soldier—purple heart on his shirt—came up to me. "Remember me . . . Rome, the Red Cross? I wuz AWOL."

"Sure, sure—how are you? Glad to see you again."

"OK, I guess. I got hit in the leg a few days after I went back. Not bad, had a good rest—legitimate this time, and now I'm goin' up again."

"Swell. I'm glad you went back. I knew you would."

He looked at me quizzically. "I know you did," he said with unsoldierly softness, "even though you didn't try t' jam it down my throat."

"It was really none of my damn business. Why should you expect me to try and jam it down your throat?"

He shrugged. "Well, you're old enough t' be my father, and he's. . . . Oh, th' hell with it. Forget it."

There was a moment's silence, then he said: "Were you goin' to th' show?"

"Yes. How about coming along."

"Sure. Jes' wait till I get my cap."

And as we walked along, deliberately talking of everything under the new moon, he said: "I'd never do a thing like that again if the war lasted ten years—I couldn't if I wanted to. But I'll be damned if I still know all the answers."

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Rehabilitation Plan

Twenty-three million people in the United States are handicapped because of disease, injury, or from former wars, estimates a recent report made to the Baruch Committee on Physical Medicine by a subcommittee of which Dr. Howard A. Rusk was chairman. Six and one-half million of these are males between the ages of fifteen and sixty-four. But experience shows that 97 percent of all handicapped persons can be equipped for gainful employment if proper service is given them. For example, of the 43,977 persons assisted by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in 1944, nearly 90 percent were *not* employed when they came to the agency. The majority of these had had to rely on general public assistance for themselves and their families at an annual cost of from $300 to $500 per case. After rehabilitation the total earnings of this group rose from $6,510,000 a year to $77,786,000.

It is this implicit challenge to provide a range of rehabilitation services for the needs of *every* handicapped person which the report of Dr. Rusk's committee strives to meet. The crux of its recommendations is that each larger urban area should have a rehabilitation center consolidating in a single administration under one roof a wide variety of specialized services. A system of mobile consultant clinics would serve rural areas and small, outlying communities.

Included in the center's set-up would be a medical service division, with a director and specialists in physical medicine, psychiatry, occupational therapy, physical education, and social service. There would be a vocational division with qualified instructors in crafts, metals and woodwork, electrical and radio subjects, business administration, and so on. There would also be a vocational guidance testing division, sheltered and curative workshops, a homebound program, and other specialized facilities.

The report further suggests that such centers be established as "living war memorials" and that fees paid by patients themselves, by the Veterans Administration, state rehabilitation agencies, insurance companies and the like would meet a large proportion of the operating costs of the establishments.

One might wish that the report had dealt more fully with the problem of fitting the center's program into our present network of specialized services. But basic need for a comprehensive plan within which to assure a coordinated range of specialized help to every handicapped person who needs it, is certainly not to be questioned by any thoughtful citizen.

Adult Education

Today's need for better adult education facilities is driven home by the annual report of the New York Adult Education Council, citing data on the educational background of local ex-servicemen. The figures are estimates based on detailed data from official sources. They show that in New York City there are 161,000 ex-members of the army and navy who range, educationally, from illiteracy through the elementary grades. An additional 294,000 have not completed high school. "These two figures make a total of 455,000 veterans in New York City who have not acquired that high school diploma which represents the accepted standard of school in this state and is the necessary key to many kinds of jobs and admission to many further educational opportunities." About a third of the New York City veterans (280,000) have finished high school or gone to college.

It must be borne in mind that these are not figures from an "educationally underprivileged" community, but from a city which is among the highest in the nation in its expenditure for public education.

Certainly such figures, as the report states, "dispose of that pleasant myth that increased compulsory schooling is giving everyone adequate command of the tools of learning."

The Council estimates that some 12,000,000 veterans must depend on adult education projects for continued schooling, because of overcrowded institutions and lack of preparations. If adult education facilities are to meet any substantial part of the current demand, they must be strengthened and expanded. "A principal dilemma of adult education," the Council points out, is "lack of leadership due to lack of jobs by which people can earn a living in adult education."

State Leadership

Action taken by the Florida State Conference of Social Work last month to raise a budget, employ a fulltime secretary, and undertake a year-around conference and educational program, is typical of the stirring "state consciousness" now spreading over the country. Underneath are several motivating forces. In public welfare and public health, the state has come to occupy an increasingly dominant position in administration and finance. Faint beginings of the same trend can be seen in public recreation. State social legislation is even more than heretofore the key to much of social work progress. Paralleling these state public services are many private agencies, particularly in the children's, health, and youth fields with statewide services and promotional programs. During the war, state war chests developed a statewide citizens' interest in federated financing. As a result, many small communities and rural counties started for the first time on the road to joint financing. The rapid liquidation of state war chests has left a vacuum that is just beginning to be apparent. Finally, the statewide promotion by specialized agencies of local committees on many matters, is a discernible trend.

While these separate forces are bringing about a recognition of the need for state leadership, the formulae for its objectives and the structure through which to carry out its program are less apparent. A number of state conferences have long had full time secretaries to implement their conference, institute, and general educational programs. Some, like Texas, are now reorganizing to take on additional jobs of legislative promotion and community organization and consultation services. In other states, like New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, new agencies are being organized separate from the conference with varied aims and structures.

For the moment, at least, experimentation accompanied by some confusion is the order of the day. But it does seem clear that the tide of "community organization" is rising to the state level.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION in the Virginia bus "Jim Crow" case—Irene Morgan *vs.* the Commonwealth of Virginia—was not a triumph for racial tolerance, but an example of the highest Court's close, impersonal legal reasoning. The Court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Reed, held that the Virginia statute "unlawfully burdened" interstate commerce.

In the only dissenting opinion, Mr. Justice Burton argued that if the Virginia law is invalid, it would be logical to conclude that the comparable statutes in other states are invalid for the same reason. Ten states, he reminded the Court, have laws similar to that of Virginia, while eighteen have laws prohibiting racial separation of passengers.

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AT THIS WRITING, THE PRESIDENT has still to name the "full employment" planning board. It has been suggested that Chester Bowles would be a good man for the board chairmanship. He at least has shown he can stand up to pressure and criticism.

Mr. Bowles, however, admittedly has political ambitions. Many of his friends feel, and it may be that Mr. Bowles agrees, that a governorship or a seat in the Senate is in order and that he should not accept any job in Washington that would interfere with the program they have mapped out for him.

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THE SENATE ENDORSED THE McMahon atomic energy bill, but it seems headed for trouble in the House. It is an open secret that Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee, himself the author of an atomic energy bill, does not like the Senate measure, and he has the support of a half dozen members of his committee. A flock of amendments are now in the making and if Mr. May cannot get them through the committee he will see to it that they pop up on the floor. A long fight there or in conference would delay any final action until after the recess.

With campaigns, and elections in the fall and the members not too sure anyway about this devil's chick hatched at Oak Ridge, the chances for any bill at all this Congress are not too bright.

It is not only the matter of civilian control. There are, also, the licensing and patenting arrangements; and Private Enterprise, spelled with caps, is not too pleased with the government controls set up under the Senate bill. Industry is only beginning to be dimly conscious of the possibilities in atomic fission but the gleam is there. The National Association of Manufacturers already has voiced the opinion that the McMahon bill is "unduly restrictive" and threatens to "jeopardize our system of private initiative and free enterprise."

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THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISsion is rewriting Form No. 57, the standard application blank, to eliminate the questions asked veterans regarding rank held in service.

The first new question will be "What is your serial number," with a second asking the veteran to give his rank if he had no such number. The second question is to cover a few officers of World War I who had no numbers.

The question as to rank has been protested by veterans and veterans organizations, who object to seeing, as they put it, the caste system carried over into civilian life.

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OPPOSITION ON THE PART OF THE Children's Bureau to the transfer of its program from the Department of Labor to the Federal Security Agency seems to have evaporated. The chief of the bureau, Katharine Lenroot, has published President Truman's letter in which he reassured her of his interest and concern for the fate of the bureau. "I am fully confident," said the President, "that the bureau will have its interests well protected and that it will, indeed, be strengthened in its basic resources and in its capacity to obtain its objectives."

Commenting on the letter Miss Lenroot said, "We in the Children's Bureau look forward to the opportunities for working out in the Federal Security Agency—and later, I hope, in a cabinet department— a service for children that, in the words of the President, will indeed be strengthened in its basic resources and in its capacity to attain its objectives."

The transfer of the Children's Bureau to FSA was recommended in the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2.

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CONGRESS IS HOPING THAT the House Ways and Means Committee will bring out some form of social security bill in time to get a vote before election. The hearings, which opened February 25, ran through the first week in June and revealed an almost unanimous sentiment in the country for expansion of the program. There are controversial spots, but they could be eliminated and a generous bill with a record vote would be something to which the boys could point with pride. Not a few of them are uncomfortably aware of the fact that they are going to need something of the sort in the coming months.

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IRONICALLY, THE FAIR EMPLOYment Practice Committee went out of existence the same week that Senator Bilbo was nominated for another six-year term—and that is tantamount to reelection in Mississippi. The FEPC was set up in 1941 to end racial discrimination in war industry. It handled more than 5,000 cases, most of which it was able to settle satisfactorily. An effort to make the FEPC a permanent agency was defeated in Congress last winter, largely by Senator Bilbo's filibuster. In his primary campaign, in which he was opposed by the Southern Conference on Human Welfare and the CIO's Political Action Committee, Bilbo's chief issued was "white supremacy."

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A BILL (S. 2070) AUTHORIZING the Federal Security Administrator to assist the states in the development of community recreation programs, introduced by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, has been favorably reported out by the Committee on Education and Labor. The bill proposes that leaders of national standing in the fields of public and private recreation be appointed to a Board on Recreation Services, under the chairmanship of the Federal Security Administrator. An appropriation of $450,000 would carry out the purposes of the bill.

Piere Salinger

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Rehabilitation

Although there are few rehabilitation centers which are operating at the present time within the scope and philosophy of those proposed by the Baruch Committee (see page 191), according to Dr. Howard A. Rusk, consultant on physical rehabilitation to the committee, there are a number of centers with widely diversified programs, now being organized.

A center is being built in San Francisco, he reports, under the sponsorship of the American Women's Voluntary Services. Plans for centers are under way in Chicago, Detroit, Houston, and several other cities. Under discussion in Kansas City and in Durham, N. C., are plans to construct centers as living war memorials. In Detroit, the service is being organized and sponsored in association with Wayne University as an industrial rehabilitation project.

Bridgeport's center "has developed into a vital community project." Original leadership for this project came from the Connecticut Society for Crippled Children and Adults in cooperation with the State Division of Rehabilitation and the State Vocational Education Bureau. Later, the local Junior Chamber of Commerce became a sponsor of the project. Some referrals come through the state's own rehabilitative service, which also helps place people trained at the center.

On the Federal Level

General G. B. Erskine, head of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, recently announced the formation of an Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation Services for Severely Handicapped Persons. According to General Erskine, "Recent studies have disclosed a lack of sufficient facilities for rehabilitation of severely disabled veterans and others, and a need for better coordination of existing facilities."

The new committee will consist of a secretary designated by the administrator, representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce, and from the Federal Security Agency and the Veterans Administration. It will study and evaluate existing facilities for the handicapped, propose plans for improving and extending these services, and recommend additional essential facilities.

Hearings were held this spring by the House Subcommittee on Aid to the Physically Handicapped on H. R. 5206 introduced by Representative John J. Sparkman. The bill, sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, proposes to establish in the Department of Labor a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped with broad powers to deal with the problems of the disabled.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, now in the Federal Security Agency, and the special units for handicapped in the United States Employment Service would be transferred to the new commission under the bill.

However, President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 2 has centered in the FSA most of the federal agencies responsible for social welfare.

Backlog

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Council on Rehabilitation this spring in New York City, Michael J. Shortly, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, stressed the tremendous and rapidly growing backlog of disabled persons needing rehabilitation. "If, as we have every reason to believe, the annual increment of disabilities which entitles persons to rehabilitation services is at least 100,000 a year, and we are completing rehabilitations of less than 50,000 a year and, at the same time, falling back in the number of new clients, we are not only failing to cut into the tremendous backlog, but we are falling further behind all along the line." He called on responsible state rehabilitation agencies to obtain adequate personnel without delay to halt and reverse this trend.

Training on the Farm

Approximately 10,000 veterans, some disabled, are training to become skilled farmers under a plan combining class work with on-the-farm training, according to a recent release from the Veterans Administration.

In operation in over half the states, the course is open to veterans with service-connected disabilities who qualify under either the Servicemen's Readjustment Act or Public Law 16.

Veterans participating are enrolled in a nearby agricultural or vocational school. "The farm is considered an integral part of the training facilities of the school. . . . The instructor who teaches the veteran in class must visit him on the farm regularly."

Industrial Agreement

Dr. Paul R. Hawley, chief medical director of the Veterans Administration, has announced the first industrial agreement to train severely disabled veterans in VA hospitals for skilled and semi-skilled jobs, according to the April 6 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association.* Arrangements for the program have been negotiated between the Veterans Administration and the Bulova School of Watchmaking, Woodside, N. Y.

"Severely disabled veterans who have a special aptitude for precision work will be given an opportunity for this training," according to General Hawley. The course will be tailored to each patient's work tolerance.

Work will be conducted principally in the seven paraplegic or spinal cord injury centers which the VA is organizing, but other severely disabled veterans will participate in the program. There are about 400 paraplegics now in VA hospitals and some 1,600 more are expected from army and navy hospitals.

Much Goodwill

Begun in 1905 with discarded items of clothing collected in a Boston slum, Goodwill Industries has grown into a $7,000,000 business, reports the April issue of *Texas.* Operating in ninety-two larger cities, it now employs about 25,000 disabled persons at an average wage of 57 cents an hour. Discarded material from thousands of contributors is used in its shops.

Services of the Industries are available to the "more handicapped" who may require work experience pending commercial placement; the "less handicapped" who come to the Industries during periods of unemployment; and

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the "severely handicapped" who are unable to compete in regular industry or may be a hazard to other employes. But "even for severely disabled persons the Industries are vestibules through which these persons are passing to the larger room of such commercial industrial activity and such participation in community life as their more limited abilities will permit."

At the annual institute of the Industries in February, assistance to handicapped veterans was a major topic of interest, according to the magazine. Two specific jobs presented to the veteran in this connection were "help to develop work tolerance and work experience that will permit veterans to regain regular occupations; and to provide more permanent employment to those who are unable to make the grade back into recognized industry."

Juvenile Delinquency

The major part of the 67 percent wartime rise in juvenile delinquency reported by fifty-six courts in urban areas, occurred in the early years of the war, according to information released by the Children's Bureau in late spring. Only a slight increase in the caseload of juvenile courts is indicated for 1945; and in 1944, the figures actually dropped. According to Katharine Lenroot, the bureau's chief, "the fact that the figures have turned upward again may therefore be of added significance."

"Juvenile court statistics have admittedly serious limitations as a measure of juvenile delinquency," she adds, "but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the war has left this country with a greatly increased problem of juvenile delinquency."

Reception Center

The half year's progress of New York State's reception center for boy offenders at Elmira Reformatory is described by Glenn M. Kendall, director, in the May 10 issue of *Better Times* from New York's Welfare Council.

The center receives for classification all male offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one who have been convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in a state institution, before they are sentenced to a particular place of confinement.

Each boy is studied through interviews and group meetings, a physical examination, psychological group tests, and psychiatric examinations, as well as tests of intelligence and aptitude. A recommendation is forwarded to the Commissioner of Corrections as to the institution to which the boy should be transferred to serve his sentence, the main elements of the program he should follow, and a suggestion as to the length of his incarceration.

The center's effectiveness is limited, according to Mr. Kendall, by the care with which the courts select offenders for commitment to it; the types of sentences they have imposed; and the quality of the programs in the institutions to which the boys must be transferred.

Trial by His Peers

Junior General Court of Pasadena (Tex.) "is working out just keen," in the opinion of seventeen-year-old Judge Frank Cleland, senior in Pasadena high school, according to an article in the May issue of *Texas*, published by the Texas Social Welfare Association. Sponsored by the Lions Club of Pasadena, the court, made up of students elected from the high school student body, meets every Saturday morning to try youngsters for minor misdemeanors such as vandalism or theft.

Merit system booklets, explaining the purposes and procedures of the court and containing a section for recording demerits, have been distributed to the youngsters. Each starts with 1,000 merits, against which fines can be assessed by the court. Loss of all merits may result in referral to the County Juvenile Court, while a perfect score counts as a half unit towards graduation when offered in conjunction with a civics class.

"Students are enthusiastic," the magazine reports, and "juvenile delinquency has declined noticeably since the first session held January 5."

The plan is copyrighted, and any civic group can obtain a grant to use it, by writing to H. E. Ruppart, president of the Pasadena Lions Club.

Prevention

"Startling" is the word used by Rockford (Ill.) chief of police to describe the drop in juvenile delinquency there since the Junior Chamber of Commerce launched a recreation project for youth early in 1944, according to the April *Welfare Bulletin*.

Baseball in the city parks, basketball in the USO, and ice hockey on a rink built by the JCC, reach about 1,000 of the community's boys. These activities are conducted through a sports league organized for boys under eighteen. The JCC furnishes funds, coaches, and managers for the team, and three of its members are on the league board.

Another project was conducted last year through the local 4-H Club, involving about 400 farm boys and girls. Awards were presented to club members for accomplishment in a variety of project categories.

This work with youngsters is part of the JCC's over-all yearly program, known as Project Planned Dollars. It includes seventeen civic activities, which are carefully outlined by a planning committee twelve months in advance. A ways and means committee handles the financing by selling civic memberships to business firms.

New Federal Plan

A "mental jolt" instead of a reformatory sentence, is the new federal policy formulated by the juvenile delinquency panel which was appointed by Attorney General Tom Clark early this year to assist the Department of Justice in making plans to combat the rise in serious crimes by teen-agers.

According to United States District Attorney Howard Clark of the southern Illinois federal judicial district, who heads the panel, the new approach means that a juvenile charged with a federal crime is taken before the district attorney, rather than into court. After the district attorney has talked to the youngster, he is turned over to his parents "for whatever measures of discipline they may take." Criminal charges against youngsters are not made a part of any court record, so that the young delinquent's record is clear as long as he follows the directions of his parents.

Ordinary Juvenile

The editors of *Texas* print in the May issue a letter from a young high school student of Dallas, who was moved to reply to a front page editorial of the Dallas *News* which called for criminal prosecution of young "vandals" and "hoodlums" who damaged an old vacant mansion in the town.

"I am a juvenile," wrote the young

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man, "not a vandal or a hoodlum but an ordinary juvenile." Explaining that the old house had been a place of mystery and fascination to Dallas teenagers, and that the gang who had been so destructive were "just looking for fun," he advises the town fathers to think about new recreational facilities, for "we're sick of the canteens where ping-pong and dancing go on in wild confusion." The root of delinquency according to this juvenile is restlessness. "Give us something to do," he concludes, "something worthy of our time."

In Print

A recodification of the Kentucky juvenile laws, aimed at improving the conditions under which children live rather than listing prescribed acts, is recommended in the "Report of the Kentucky Youth Guidance Commission." Created by the 1944 General Assembly to survey youth welfare in the state, the commission procured its information by sending out questionnaires to county and circuit judges, school superintendents, civic leaders, and county chairmen appointed by the commission. A total of 612 questionnaires was returned.

Other recommendations of the report include: provision for juvenile courts in each county presided over by a juvenile judge trained in children's problems; child welfare units in each county, under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare; a detention home or supervised foster detention homes in each county; a receiving center, operated by the State Department of Welfare, and staffed by psychiatrists and social workers, for the study and placement of all juvenile problem cases; a statewide recreation program, and public school courses of interest to the low mental group.

About People

Consolidation of the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, the Commission for World Council Service, the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, into one new agency—Church World Service—was announced recently. The purpose of the reorganization is to give more effective service in the present emergency.

President of the new agency is Harper Sibley, who has served as chairman of the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction and the Church Committee for Relief in Asia.

Plans of the reorganized agency include: studying overseas needs for relief and interchurch aid, which American churches ought to help to meet; administering contributed relief funds and materials; collaborating with church leaders abroad on matters of relief; representing American churches in contacts with government relief agencies.

According to the release, it is estimated that American Protestant churches will send at least $100,000,000 abroad for relief and reconstruction during the next four years.

Social Legislation Note

Reports from the New Jersey Welfare Council are that sixty new laws were enacted by the New Jersey 1946 state legislature, in behalf of veterans. Most of these related to opportunities for education, employment, loans, and civil service status.

This legislature also changed the Juvenile Court Act, so that the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court is given exclusive jurisdiction over minors under the age of eighteen.

The council also reports that one small reform in the administration of welfare services was achieved by a new law consolidating the office of Overseer of the Poor with that of the Municipal Director of Welfare, thus "eliminating the confusion resulting from operating under two conflicting sets of laws."

Child Immigration

Martha Branscombe, previously child welfare consultant for UNRRA, is now in Germany representing the United States Committee for the Care of European Children in its work of arranging for refugee children to be brought to this country.

Following President Truman's directive of last December, asking that quota visas be issued to displaced persons and refugees, and that "special attention be devoted to orphaned children," the committee cooperated with other private and federal agencies in setting up the necessary organization. The first group of refugees to enter the United States under this arrangement arrived in New York in May.

Miss Branscombe is visiting displaced persons camps to determine the number of children for whom immigration would be legally possible.

New FSAA Director

Frank J. Hertel, formerly director of field service of the Family Service Association of America, has been appointed general director of the organization to succeed the late Linton B. Swift.

A native of Burlington, Iowa, Mr. Hertel is a graduate of Grinnell College (1931) and Western Reserve University (1933). His professional experience as a family caseworker and administrator in Cleveland and Minneapolis, together with the past two years' service on the FSAA field staff, means that he brings to the directorship a thorough understanding of the local family agency.

Mr. Hertel has been active in the work of the AASW, and the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work, and has taught administration at FSAA institutes and at the Smith College School of Social Work. He has been a contributor to *The Family*, and has carried a number of responsibilities in the joint work of FSAA with other national and federal agencies.

New Jobs

Otho Hicks, former assistant executive director of United Seamen's Service, has been appointed to succeed Douglas P. Falconer as administrative head of the organization.

Mr. Hicks, a member of the USS staff since 1943, for the past two years has carried administrative responsibility for all overseas operations. Last year he spent six months touring USS facilities all over the world.

Anne Laughlin, recently appointed

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chief of UNRRA's mission to Belgium, is the first woman named to head one of the organization's foreign missions.

Miss Laughlin will handle general liaison between UNRRA's European regional office and Belgian health and welfare officials, and will also deal with problems involving more than 1,000 UNRRA employes of Belgian nationality. Previously director of UNRRA's administrative base at Haaren, Holland, Miss Laughlin joined the UNRRA staff in January 1945.

UNRRA has also named David Weintraub as deputy director general in charge of supply. Mr. Weintraub succeeds Roy F. Hendrickson who resigned on April 30, after more than two years service during which, according to Fiorello H. LaGuardia, UNRRA's director general, he was "responsible in such large measure for the creation of UNRRA's efficient bureau of supply." (See *Survey Graphic* April 1946.)

Mr. Weintraub, formerly chief of UNRRA's bureau of supply, acted as Governor Lehman's representative to the committee on general policy at the Atlantic City conference in 1943. He was previously connected with the staff of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

F. Lovell Bixby returns to the Department of Institutions and Agencies in New Jersey as deputy commissioner. He served with this department from 1929 to 1933 as psychologist and director of the division of classification and parole.

During the past fifteen months, Mr. Bixby has been with the army as deputy director of its correctional division. He has also served as a member of the Adult Authority of the State of California, as warden of the Federal Reformatory at Chillicothe, and as chief of probation and parole in the United States Department of Justice.

New York's Sydenham Hospital has appointed Frank P. Adair to its first administrative internship under a new plan of including hospital management in the program of training hospital personnel. Mr. Adair has served as a fellow in hospital administration at the hospital for the past six months.

AMELIA SEARS, pioneer social worker and civic leader, on March 27, in Chicago, at the age of seventy-two.

A member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners from 1930 to 1936, she declined reelection in the latter year, but continued her active interest in social work and civic movements almost to the day of her death.

Miss Sears began her long service in Chicago in 1903, as a caseworker for United Charities. Appointed director of the woman's city club in 1913, she left to organize the bureau of public welfare of Cook County at the request of the county commissioners. Later she became superintendent of the Juvenile Protective Association, and from 1918 to 1930 assistant general superintendent of United Charities.

One of the nation's best known social workers, she was a member of the White House Conference on Children, and the mayor's unemployment commission, and president of the board of the Chicago Urban League, and the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene.

As this issue of *Survey Midmonthly* goes to press, news comes of the sudden death of MARGARET WEAD, for the last thirteen years director of information services of the Family Service Association of America, from the rare disease Rocky Mountain fever. Infected by a tick bite, while spending the week-end on Long Island, her death occurred three weeks later. A graduate of the Chicago School of Social Service Administration, Miss Wead's professional career included earlier positions with the Community Service Society of New York, the National Travelers Aid Society, and the New York Welfare Council.

Of Current Interest

Europe's Homeless Millions, by Fred K. Hoehler, published as part of the Headline Series by the Foreign Policy Association. Writing as director of UNRRA's division on displaced persons, Mr. Hoehler gives a factual story of both people and plans involved in the great problem of repatriation. Twenty-five cents from the association, 22 East 38 Street, New York 16.

Flame of China, published by United China Relief, Inc. Written as part of the organization's cultural program to inform the American people about China, and to develop a closer understanding between the two peoples, the material is vividly presented as a pageant, complete with production notes and music. Price 25 cents from United China Relief, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19. Special rates for quantity orders.

Recreation for Everybody is the full report of Los Angeles' comprehensive survey of public and private recreation needs and services, preliminary data from which was released last winter (see *Survey Midmonthly,* February 1946). Conducted for the Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation by Community Surveys Associated under the direction of Roy Sorenson and a staff of recreation specialists, the report provides "a master plan of principles to guide the development of recreational facilities for this area." Characterizing Los Angeles as a "huge area," divided into "many separate communities and sections," the report's recommendations cover not only principles and priorities for citywide development, but also specific steps to be taken in the different local areas. Price $1.85 from the Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles 15.

Law of Marriage and Divorce Simplified, by Richard V. Mackay, is the first of the Legal Almanac Series from Oceana Publications. Written for the layman, the booklet presents in simple, readable style, the marriage license requirements of the states and their laws regarding divorce, annulment, and separation. Differences are shown in the form of charts which add much to the utility of the booklet. One dollar from Oceana Publications, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

Fifty Facts About UNRRA, published by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, gives a running story of UNRRA's purpose, organization, and operations. Free of charge, from UNRRA's Office of Public Information, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington.

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BOOK REVIEWS

TOMORROW WITHOUT FEAR, by Chester Bowles. Simon and Schuster. $2.50 cloth, $1 paper.

YOU SHOULD READ THIS LITTLE book through, from cover to cover; it is the best that has appeared on the basic problems of our postwar economy, looking toward the development of an era of plenty, in a setting of international good will. There is little new in the argument itself. Bowles accepts facts already popularized by Wallace and others: that, by the late Forties, we can, and should, have total national production amounting to about $200,000,000,000 with 60,000,000 jobs; that despite a declining rate of population growth, we should expect our national production to be doubled, or more, in the next twenty years, if we use common sense in tackling the basic job of distributing spending power among the masses of consumers.

The value of this book lies to a considerable extent in the clarity with which the argument is presented. Important factors in our economy, historic and contemporary, are highlighted in a remarkable way, and the graphic illustrations are both attention-getting and enlightening.

Economics has for a long time needed the services of such an experienced advertising man. In fact, the surprising thing about this book, in view of its contents, is the author—no armchair economist, no stormy labor leader, not even a starry-eyed idealist, but a highly successful business man, with vision and courage. He has learned a good deal as director of OPA and OES about the functioning of the economy as a whole, and its potentialities to raise the standard of living for everyone, so that we need no longer suffer the public shame of having one third of our families in poverty.

Indeed, Mr. Bowles presents an exciting preview of the United States in 1960, with families who are now in the lowest bracket being as well off as the upper third are in these immediate prewar years, and the upper third better off than ever—if we get together as a team to do what has to be done. We went from boom to bust in the Twenties, he declares (and most economists today would agree with him), largely because our badly distributed buying power could not absorb the output resulting from the rapid increases in productivity. For instance, though output per man-hour in manufacturing increased on the average about 24 percent, hourly earnings rose only 3½ percent, without any compensatory fall in prices, while corporation profits, before taxes, increased 57 percent, until the illusion of prosperity gave way to the reality of depression.

The only way to save the private enterprise system—and certainly Mr. Bowles wants to save it—is to make it work, and he offers a set of formulas which we all ought to know about, whether or not we agree with him. His confidence in what ought to be done is itself inspiring in these days of groping through the postwar maze.

Flushing, N. Y. PERSIA CAMPBELL

AMERICAN FOUNDATIONS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE, by Shelby M. Harrison and F. Emerson Andrews. Russell Sage Foundation. $2.

AN EXPANDED EDITION OF A SERIES OF useful publications about philanthropic foundations prepared by the Russell Sage Foundation since 1915, this book will be welcomed by students of foundations, especially by that large and vigorous segment known as fund-raisers.

The volume includes an up-to-date list of 505 foundations, which possess over $1,800,000,000 for the benefit of mankind. These foundations own as trustees almost 15 percent of accumulated philanthropic assets in America, estimated at $15,000,000,000. They spent $72,000,000 in 1944, perhaps 3 percent of the current philanthropic dollar that year; further, the ten top foundations accounted for 70 percent of all reported foundation grants. Here indeed is concentrated wealth and, to the extent that money blended with an idealistic dedication can command it, power. As the authors imply, it can be power for good or evil. Generally it has been for good; in most cases, outstandingly so.

Much of the data in the six chapters preceding the directory is in the nature of a factual primer about foundation practice. Occasionally the opinions of the authors, who are members of the Russell Sage Foundation staff, break through in cautious comments. They discuss, for instance, the "revolutionary" strides by government in expanding social security since 1935, increasingly freeing voluntary funds for special philanthropic investments, such as analysis of public administration, especially adapted to detached foundation study. The authors believe, too, that research in the social sciences is bound to expand, despite the great difficulties and accompanying fear by foundation boards. The "severe cultural lag between discovery and constructive social action is perhaps the chief factor in a new emphasis in recent years, among many foundations, upon public education." Foundations should be forced to make public reports, and tax exemption should be only for those with active programs for welfare.

One word of caution. If you have a grudge against foundations, possibly because they seem to be more generous with polite declinations than rude dollars, don't pick up this volume in the hope of an emotional purge. Approached in the right mood, however, the book can be a useful guide to increased understanding of foundations, as well as an indispensable fund-raising directory for many college presidents and less titled souls connected with nonprofit agencies.

Executive Director D. PAUL REED
National Information Bureau, Inc.

THE PECKHAM EXPERIMENT — A STUDY OF THE LIVING STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY, by Innes H. Pearse and Lucy H. Crocker. Yale University Press. $3.50.

THIS BOOK SHOULD BE READ BY ALL persons interested in community health. It is the report on a health center experiment carried on in London during the Thirties. The scale of the experiment was determined by the health needs of approximately 2,000 families. From a previous venture, its organizers had learned "that health can only come forth from mutuality of action within a society sufficiently mixed and varied to provide for the needs of mind and spirit as well as of body."

The Peckham Health Center contained consultation and reception rooms, a biochemical laboratory, as well as facilities for social activities, sports, and so on. The center was organized as a club for low-income families. The conditions and privileges of membership were periodic health examinations and use of the club and all its equipment. No medical treatment was pro-

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vided, but detailed and frequent health examinations were given at intervals ranging from one week to six months according to the age of the family members. Emphasis was placed on family counseling, carried on by two biologists and one physician. The results of the health examinations showed that only 10 percent of the members were genuinely healthy, while 60 percent appeared well but had some disorder, and the remaining 30 percent had a disease. In the course of time, as a result of dietary advice, a marked improvement was noted, especially in the hemoglobin content of the blood.

One of the drawbacks of this program is that the physicians who made the examinations did not treat the conditions they discovered, but had to refer the patients to others. This is especially deplorable in the case of expectant mothers.

The descriptions of the details of this program are extremely interesting, although some of the observations made by the authors seem to be rather unusual. Of great interest to medical men are the results of the health examinations and the specially planned environment in which these examinations were combined with social activities. This setup made the participants more inclined to accept health and family counsel and advice.

It is regrettable that this experiment involved only a comparatively small number of families and that it was cut off by the "blitz." Let us look forward to its early restoration and to another stimulating report.

KINGSLEY ROBERTS, M.D.
Director, Medical Administration Service, Inc.

MODERN TRENDS IN CHILD PSYCHIATRY. Edited by Nolan D. C. Lewis, M.D., and Bernard L. Pacella, M.D. International Universities Press. $6.

THIS BOOK IS A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS by sixteen writers who are specialists in their various fields. It covers many aspects of behavior disturbances in children, with possible causes and treatment. The range of contents, both as to subject matter and attitudes displayed, is wide, but there is no apparent awareness of such recent additions to Freudian theory as that represented by the work of Karen Horney, Eric Fromm, and others.

In that sense, the book falls somewhat short of being thoroughly modern, and also in its preoccupation with the Freudian concepts of libido, Id, ego, super-ego, instinct, and psychic energy — concepts which have largely disappeared from more recent thought. There are nevertheless some very encouraging attitudes revealed.

For example, there is clear realization of the importance of environmental factors, even in cases in which the behavior difficulty is almost certainly connected with some physical condition—such as encephalitis, brain tumor, lack of oxygen, concussion, or injury. It appears to be the opinion of several of the contributing authors that conditions once regarded as more or less hopeless, because associated with pathological changes of a physical nature, are now found to improve when the psychological factors are intelligently handled.

The shift in emphasis from "heredity" to "environment" is also marked. "Constitutional endowment," though of course taken into consideration, is no longer given the stellar role; in consequence, the whole drama of human development is losing its close resemblance to a Greek tragedy. There remains, however, a tendency to give a somewhat fateful role to "instinct."

Thus, in Dr. David M. Levy's article on "Maternal Overprotection," we learn that attempts to improve the attitudes of overprotective mothers often fail because therapy must be directed against the maternal "drive." And in Dr. M. S. Mahler's essay on "Child Analysis," we are told that "in child analysis it is difficult to navigate between the Scylla of instinct liberation and the Charybdis of facilitating precocious super-ego development."

Of course, such concepts as instinct, super-ego, libido, and so on, may not be wholly fictional, may represent something valid and real; but that is a proposition that requires constant reexamination, especially when we are dealing with failure and difficulty in treatment. Otherwise, psychiatry runs the danger of itself manufacturing problems—of "dealing out to itself an iron necessity."

The general tone of the book is, however, far from hopeless. There is a reassuring feeling of hard work being done, and of a patient determination to overcome long standing difficulties by bringing all available resources to the task. The collection should be of interest to physicians, teachers, social workers, and also to parents.

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CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care agency has two staff vacancies. Salary according to professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. Must have graduate training. Catholic Charities, 418 N. 25th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

WANTED—Trained case workers and working supervisor. Agency is expanding its family and child welfare services. Good supervision and adequate salary based on training and experience. Transportation paid to San Francisco. Write Catholic Social Service, 995 Market Street, San Francisco 3.

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TWO CASEWORKERS. One with two year social work graduate training with psychiatric background plus experience; one with experience and at least one year graduate training including 300 hours supervised field work. Salary ranges $185-$244 and $165-$218 with possibility for increases in 1947. Write Miss Mary Russell, Executive Director, Family Service Society, 35 North Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena 1, California.

POSITION AS COUNTY SECRETARY in rural County located in Pocono mountains, affiliated with Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. Requires senior case worker or beginning supervisor. Salary range $2600-$3000. Supervision by County Agency Department of Children's Aid Society of Penna. Apply to Ora Pendleton, Director, County Agency Department, 311 S. Juniper Street, Phila. 7, Pa.

SOCIAL WORKER, male, New York City Office, N.Y.S. Training School for Boys. Salary $2268-$2806. General case work services for adolescent boys. Desire satisfactory combination graduate training and case work experience. State qualifications. 8396 Survey.

CASE WORKERS, medical or others interested in medical field. Positions in social service department of large general hospital in Western Pennsylvania. Good supervision. Opportunity for medical social and other instruction at university. 8379 Survey.

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CHILDREN'S AGENCY in Chicago area operating a foster home and institutional program and caring for over 700 children a year desires to employ male and female case workers. Opportunities for part time schooling in a school of social work while employed. Salaries $1,800 to $2,400 a year. 8407 Survey.

CASE WORKERS: Foster Home placement and general child Welfare Services including some protective and unmarried mother cases. Private, non-sectarian, community-wide agency of recognized standards. Salary range $2100-$3100 for two year graduate, School of Social Work. Write Executive Secretary, Children's Bureau of Los Angeles, 2824 Hyans Street, Los Angeles 26, Calif.

CHILD PLACING AGENCY with opportunity for work in both urban and rural territories has openings for qualified case workers interested in the children's field. Skilled supervision and opportunity for individual advancement. Salary range $2200 to $2900. Apply to Mrs. Madeleine Maris, Case Work Supervisor, Philadelphia Bureau, Children's Aid Society, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Arlien Johnson, President, Los Angeles, Calif.; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 74th Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY. SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigrant aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives in war-separated families. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WAR ACTIVITIES—Council houses and clubs, nurseries, clinics; scholarships, camps, teen-age canteens; work with handicapped. Participation in national wartime programs through educational projects and community activities. EDUCATION DIVISION—Contemporary Jewish affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under national direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. 215 Senior Sections in United States. 100 Junior and Councilette Sections. 65,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

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ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 54 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

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BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

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CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JUVENILE AGENCIES—Devoted to improving methods of care and rehabilitation of delinquent, dependent and neglected children and prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. Annual meeting, "The Proceedings," sent to members. Fee $3.00. Established 1903. Executive Secretary, E. L. Johnstone, Woodbine, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., Chicago, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies in behalf of the handicapped. Renders professional field consultation services. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins, "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

Health

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY — 1537 35th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $2.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Service. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., president; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director; Mrs. Ruth Axelrad, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th St., Herman Sanders, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindenbaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., Harold Greenspun, director. Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Associate Medical Director, Eva F. Dodge, M.D.

THE RESEARCH COUNCIL ON PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. An associated society of The American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its aim is to help bring about, through research and education, a continuous reduction in alcoholism and the alcoholic psychoses, accidents, inefficiency, and various states of ill health associated with the excessive use of alcohol. Members pay five dollars per year or more.

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—325 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

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THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormack, Exec. Dir.

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